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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 13	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS 23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS 24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS 25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS 27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS 28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS 29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS 30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right

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                    Truncation
 NEWS 38  AUG 18  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:14:05 ON 16 SEP 2003

=> file medline embase caplus biotechno biosis scisearch
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.42       0.42

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:14:56 ON 16 SEP 2003

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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:14:56 ON 16 SEP 2003
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=> s masked antisense
L1            9 MASKED ANTISENSE

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2            3 DUP REM L1 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ab 1-3

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB   The present invention relates to an antisense nucleic acid mol. comprising
     a first region and a second region, both of which are complementary to a
     target nucleic acid mol., and wherein the first region is available for
     hybridization and the second region is temporarily masked.  The antisense
     mols. of the invention display increased specificity and stability of
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binding. The second region is masked by incorporating it into a stem-loop structure. The stem-loop is made unstable by incorporation of features such as bulges or basepair mismatches. When the antisense RNA is bound to its target sequence, binding of the second sequence to the target to form a perfect hybrid is thermodynamically preferred. Use of such an antisense mRNA to block translation of the bcr-c-abl mRNA without blocking the expression of the bcr or c-abl genes is demonstrated.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AB Cancer arises because of genetic changes in somatic cells, eventually giving rise to overt malignancy. Principle among genetic changes found in tumor cells are chromosomal translocations which give rise to fusion genes or enforced oncogene expression. These mutations are tumor-specific and result in production of tumor-specific mRNAs and proteins and are attractive targets for therapy. Also, in acute leukemias, many of these molecules are transcription regulators which involve cell-type-specific complexes, offering an alternative therapy via interfering with protein-protein interaction. We are studying these various features of tumor cells to evaluate new therapeutic methods. We describe a mouse model of de novo chromosomal translocations using the Cre-loxP system in which interchromosomal recombination occurs between the Mll and Af9 genes. We are also developing other in vivo methods designed, like the Cre-loxP system, to emulate the effects of these chromosomal abnormalities in human tumors. In addition, we describe new technologies to facilitate the intracellular targeting of fusion mRNAs and proteins resulting from such chromosomal translocations. These include a **masked antisense** RNA method with the ability to discriminate between closely related RNA targets and the selection and use of intracellular antibodies to bind to target proteins in vivo and cause cell death. These approaches should also be adaptable to targeting point mutations or to differentially expressed tumor-associated proteins. We hope to develop therapeutic approaches for use in cancer therapy after testing their efficacy in our mouse models of human cancer.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB Antisense technology has great potential for the control of RNA expression, but there remain few successful applications of the technology. Expressed antisense RNA can effectively down-regulate expression of a gene over long periods, but cannot differentiate partly identical sequences, such as the mRNA of fusion genes or those with point mutants. We have designed a structured form of expressed antisense, which can discriminate between highly similar mRNA molecules. These ' **masked' antisense** RNAs have most of the antisense sequence sequestered within duplex elements, leaving a short single-stranded region to initiate binding to target RNA. After contacting the correct target, the structured RNA can unravel, releasing the **masked antisense** region to form a stable duplex with the mRNA. We demonstrate that suitable **masked antisense** RNA can discriminate between the two forms of BCR-ABL mRNA that result from the Philadelphia chromosomal translocations, as well as discriminating the normal BCR and ABL mRNA.

=> d 1 2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:315464 CAPLUS
DN 136:320324
TI **Masked antisense** nucleic acid molecules showing discriminate and stable binding to a target sequence following a conformational change unmasking a secondary binding sequence
IN Stocks, Martin; Rabbitts, Terrence
PA UK

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002049174	A1	20020425	US 2000-742675	20001220
PRAI GB 1998-13531	A	19980623		
US 1998-90867P	P	19980626		
GB 1999-1956	A	19990623		

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001266154 MEDLINE
DN 21257649 PubMed ID: 11358385
TI Mouse models of human chromosomal translocations and approaches to cancer therapy.
AU Rabbitts T H; Appert A; Chung G; Collins E C; Drynan L; Forster A; Lobato M N; McCormack M P; Pannell R; Spandidos A; Stocks M R; Tanaka T; Tse E
CS MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2QH, United Kingdom.. thr@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk
SO BLOOD CELLS, MOLECULES, AND DISEASES, (2001 Jan-Feb) 27 (1) 249-59. Ref: 27
Journal code: 9509932. ISSN: 1079-9796.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200110
ED Entered STN: 20011008
Last Updated on STN: 20011008
Entered Medline: 20011004

=> s masked anti-sense
L3 1 MASKED ANTI-SENSE

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB Antisense technology has great potential for the control of RNA expression, but there remain few successful applications of the technology. Expressed antisense RNA can effectively down-regulate expression of a gene over long periods, but cannot differentiate partly identical sequences, such as the mRNA of fusion genes or those with point mutants. We have designed a structured form of expressed antisense, which can discriminate between highly similar mRNA molecules. These 'masked' antisense RNAs have most of the antisense sequence sequestered within duplex elements, leaving a short single-stranded region to initiate binding to target RNA. After contacting the correct target, the structured RNA can unravel, releasing the masked antisense region to form a stable duplex with the mRNA. We demonstrate that suitable **masked anti-sense** RNA can discriminate between the two forms of BCR-ABL mRNA that result from the Philadelphia chromosomal translocations, as well as discriminating the normal BCR and ABL mRNA.

=> d

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:213764 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200213764

TI Masked antisense: A molecular configuration for discriminating similar RNA targets.
AU Stocks, Martin R.; Rabbitts, Terence H. (1)
CS (1) MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2QH: thr@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk UK
SO EMBO Reports, (July, 2000) Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 59-64. http://www.embo-reports.oupjournals.org. print.
ISSN: 1469-221X.
DT Article
LA English

=> s antisense and hairpin
L4 1034 ANTISENSE AND HAIRPIN

=> s l4 and mask
L5 0 L4 AND MASK

=> s l4 and masked
L6 7 L4 AND MASKED

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 2 DUP REM L6 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:315464 CAPLUS
DN 136:320324
TI **Masked antisense** nucleic acid molecules showing discriminate and stable binding to a target sequence following a conformational change unmasking a secondary binding sequence
IN Stocks, Martin; Rabbitts, Terrence
PA UK
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002049174	A1	20020425	US 2000-742675	20001220
PRAI	GB 1998-13531	A	19980623		
	US 1998-90867P	P	19980626		
	GB 1999-1956	A	19990623		

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002317700 MEDLINE
DN 22055463 PubMed ID: 12060681
TI Regulated HIV-2 RNA dimerization by means of alternative RNA conformations.
AU Dirac Annette M G; Huthoff Hendrik; Kjems Jorgen; Berkhout Ben
CS Department of Molecular and Structural Biology, Aarhus University, Denmark.
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (2002 Jun 15) 30 (12) 2647-55.
Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 1362-4962.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200206
ED Entered STN: 20020613
Last Updated on STN: 20020629

Entered Medline: 20020628

=> d kwic 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

AB The dimer initiation site (DIS) **hairpin** of the HIV-2 untranslated leader RNA mediates in vitro dimerization through 'loop-loop kissing' of a loop-exposed palindrome sequence. Premature RNA. . . been proposed for the HIV-1 leader RNA that can adopt an alternative conformation in which the DIS motif is effectively **masked** by long-distance base pairing with upstream leader sequences. We now report that HIV-2 RNA dimerization is also regulated. Sequestering of. . . RNA is supported by UV melting experiments. Furthermore, the equilibrium between the two conformations can be shifted by annealing of **antisense** oligonucleotides or by deletion of certain leader regions. These measures have a profound impact on the dimerization properties of the. . .

CT . . .

5' Untranslated Regions
Base Sequence
Dimerization
*HIV-2: GE, genetics
Models, Genetic
Molecular Sequence Data
Nucleic Acid Conformation
Nucleic Acid Denaturation
Oligonucleotides, Antisense: PD, pharmacology
*RNA, Viral: CH, chemistry
Temperature

CN 0 (5' Untranslated Regions); 0 (Oligonucleotides, **Antisense**); 0 (RNA, Viral)